

WAT

Such stand in narrow lanes, *Shaksp.*
 And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shaksp.*
 The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them,
 that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*
 With armed watch, that render all access.
 Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to
 lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of
 a watch. *South's Sermons.*
 6. Place where a guard is set.
 He upbraids Iago, that he made him
 Brave me upon the watch. *Shaksp. Othello.*
 7. Post or office of a watchman.
 As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
 I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
 The wood began to move. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 8. A period of the night.
 Your fair daughter,
 At this odd, even, and dull watch of the night,
 Is now transported with a gondalier,
 To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*
 All night he will pursue; but his approach
 Darkness defends between, till morning watch. *Milton.*
 The latter watch of wafting night,
 And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*
 9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.
 A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the
 month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*
 On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we
 talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of
 the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryd.*
 That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
 The hours must at her toilet stand;
 Whilst all the reasoning fools below
 Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*
 To WATCH, *v. n.* [fractan, Saxon.]
 1. Not to sleep; to wake.
 I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no
 truth in your report. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore-disease
 breaketh sleep. *Lucius xxxi. 2.*
 Sleep, lifting thee to thee, will watch. *Milton.*
 2. To keep guard.
 I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*
 In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not
 save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*
 He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*
 3. To look with expectation.
 My soul watcheth for the Lord, more than they that watch
 for the morning. *Pf. cxxx. 6.*
 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.
 Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*
 5. To be cautiously observant.
 Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-
 tially. *Taylor.*
 6. To be insidiously attentive.
 He somewhere nigh at hand
 Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
 His wish, and best advantage us afunder,
 Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*
 To WATCH, *v. a.* [from watch, to guard.]
 1. To guard; to have in keep.
 Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*
 2. To observe in ambush.
 Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and
 to slay him. *1 Sa. xix. 11.*
 He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the
 motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the
 sky. *Walton.*
 They under rocks their food
 In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*
 3. To tend.
 Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brome.*
 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.
 WATCHER, *n. f.* [from watch.]
 1. One who watches.
 Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
 And shew us to be watchers. *Shak. Macbeth.*
 Love hath chad'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
 And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shak.*
 2. Diligent overlooker or observer.
 It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of
 the works of nature. *More.*
 WATCHER, *adj.* [preccer, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue;
 pale blue.
 Whom midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
 Who stares in Germany at watch-eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*
 WATCHFUL, *adj.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive;
 cautious; nicely observant.
 Call home our exil'd friends,
 That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth.*

WAT

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*
 Nodding a while, and watchful of his blows. *Shak.*
 He fell, and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*
 Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a
 sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watch-
 ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Lact.*
 WATCHFULLY, *adv.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously;
 attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.
 If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of
 several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*
 WATCHFULNESS, *n. f.* [from watchful.]
 1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-
 gent observation.
 The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration
 of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*
 Love, fantastick pow'r, that is afraid
 To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;
 Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
 And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*
 Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their
 wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and
 so to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*
 Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watch-
 fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when
 we are called to pass a judgment. *Wat.*
 By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of
 being mended, it will be contrained.
 2. Inability to sleep.
 Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes
 too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Dia.*
 WATCHHOUSE, *n. f.* [watch and house.] Place where the
 watch is set.
 Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
 A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Cap.*
 WATCHING, *n. f.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep.
 The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great
 pain and watching. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 WATCHMAKER, *n. f.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade
 is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.
 Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file,
 from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all using the
 same tools, though of several sizes. *Mason.*
 WATCHMAN, *n. f.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one
 set to keep ward.
 On the top of all I do espy
 The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Quen.*
 Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might
 carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*
 Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their towers; and
 then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,
 and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*
 Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,
 Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*
 WATCHTOWER, *n. f.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which
 a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.
 In the day-time she sitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most
 by night. *Bacon.*
 Up unto the watch-tower gets
 And fee all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Dann.*
 To hear the lark begin his flight,
 And singing startle the dull night
 From his watchtower in the skies, *Milton.*
 Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
 The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, con-
 vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*
 WATCHWORD, *n. f.* [watch and word.] The word given to
 the sentinels to know their friends.
 All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword
 shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*
 We have heard the chimes at midnight, matter shallow.
 — That we have, fir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shak.*
 A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the
 walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Saunders.*
 WATER, *n. f.* [water, Dutch; preccer, Saxon.]
 1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very
 fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; it seems
 to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,
 of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr.
 Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces
 so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on
 all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily
 over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them all
 from touching one another in more points than one; and by
 both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is ren-
 dered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-
 compressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture
 of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is
 at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is
 nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently
 rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

WAT

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
 My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*
 Your water is a fore-dcayer of your whorlous dead body.
 The sweet manner of it forc'd
 Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,
 But I had not so much of man in me;
 But all my mother came into mine eyes,
 And gave me up to tears. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
 Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues
 We write in water. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Those healths will make thee and thy fate look ill, Timon:
 here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,
 which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shaksp. Timon.*
 Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and
 solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-
 spid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every
 animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. The sea.
 Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*
 By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always
 very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 3. Urine.
 If thou could'st, doctor, call
 The water of my land, find her disease,
 And purge it to a found and pristine health,
 I would applaud thee. *Shak. Macbeth.*
 Go to bed, after you have made water. *Swift.*
 4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-
 sel that will not leak.
 A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,
 and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*
 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.
 'Tis a good form,
 And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shaksp. Timon.*
 6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with
 water, being in water, or growing in water.
 She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had
 hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose
 fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont
 there to be lodged. *Sidney.*
 Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
 Standing before the fun of Bolingbroke,
 And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
 Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shaksp.*
 Touch me with noble anger!
 O let not women's weapons, water-drops,
 Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak. King Lear.*
 Let not the water-flood overflow me.
 They shall spring up as among the grafs, as willows by the
 water-courses. *Pf. lxix. 15.*
 As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my
 soul after thee, O God. *Pf. xlv. 4.*
 Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.
 He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs
 into dry ground. *Pf. xlii. 7.*
 There were set fix water-pots of stone. *Pf. cvii. 33.*
 Hercules' page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a
 pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so
 the roach is accounted the water-sheep. *Walton's Angler.*
 Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
 The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May's Virgil.*
 By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so
 slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward
 streams. *Willkins's Dædalus.*
 Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay
 in the water-course. *L'Estrange.*
 Oh help, in this extremest need,
 If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*
 The water-snake, whom fish and paddocks feed,
 With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryd. Virgil.*
 Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pick'd, and
 this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to
 repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphaducts,
 inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules
 that separate this water from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
 The *Lucerna aquatica*, or water-newt, when young, hath
 four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little
 above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which
 fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and
 fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*
 The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-
 tians, who, as Strabo faith, would sail sometimes in boats
 made of earthen ware. *Arbutnot.*
 A gentleman watered St. fin in dry weather at new sow-
 ings, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his
 water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which
 lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Morr.*
 In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Morr.*

WAT

To WATER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.
 A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*
 A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him
 seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*
 Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
 Neglect of which no wit can recompense; *Waller.*
 The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, *Waller.*
 That sacred stream, should never water weeds.
 Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow
 again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far
 from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it; and
 share it. *Temple.*
 You may water the lower land when you will. *Motimer.*
 2. To supply with water for drink.
 Now 'gan the golden Phebus for to sleep
 His fiery face in billows of the west,
 And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
 Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Quen.*
 Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,
 and lead him away to watering? *Lu. xiii. 15.*
 His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,
 without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*
 Water him, and, drinking what he can, *Dryden.*
 Encourage him to thirst again with brandy.
 3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.
 Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the
 other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water
 it. *Addison on Italy.*
 4. To diversify as with waves.
 The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and
 watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*
 To WATER, *v. n.* [from water.]
 1. To shed moisture.
 I stain'd this napkin with the blood;
 That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
 Made issue from the bosom of the boy; *Shak. Henry VI.*
 And if thine eyes can water for his death,
 I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shak. Henry VI.*
 Mine eyes,
 Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
 Began to water. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
 The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture
 to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will
 water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the
 eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least
 grievance! *South's Sermons.*
 2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.
 He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters
 in the watering troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*
 Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-
 siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp,
 to keep the Christians from watering there. *Knolles.*
 3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement
 desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat
 which they cannot get.
 Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win-
 chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for
 to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age
 had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in so ill part,
 that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although
 now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.
 These reasons made his mouth to water,
 With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*
 I hope who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths
 a-watering for money at that rate. *Locke.*
 WATERCOLOURS, *n. f.* [water and colour.]
 Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or
 oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oil-
 colours.
 Lefs should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,
 And watercolours of these days:
 These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
 Is at a loss for figures to express
 Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*
 WATERCRESS, *n. f.* [*Sijmbrium*, Latin.] A plant.
 It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed
 in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal,
 which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into
 two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-
 here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-
 ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-
 ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There
 are five species. *Miller.*
 The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their
 heads are garlands of watercresses. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
 WATERER, *n. f.* [from water.] One who waters.
 This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up
 by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre
 the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carw.*
 WATERFAL, *n. f.* [from water and fall.]